

# **The Dynamical Implications of Changes in mid-Stratospheric Ozone since 1991**

Gerald E. Nedoluha, David E. Siskind, R. Michael Gomez  
(Naval Research Laboratory)

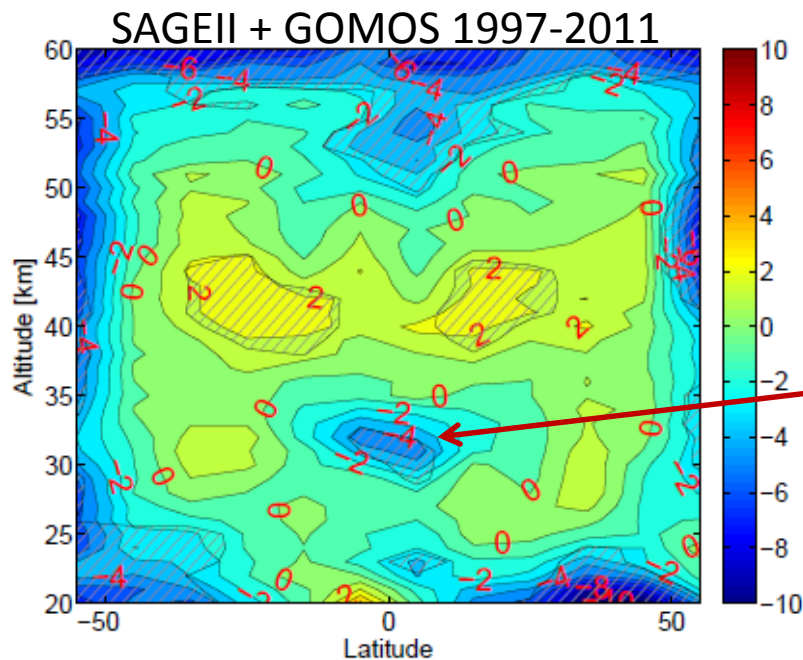
Alyn Lambert (Jet Propulsion Laboratory)

Chris Boone (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada)

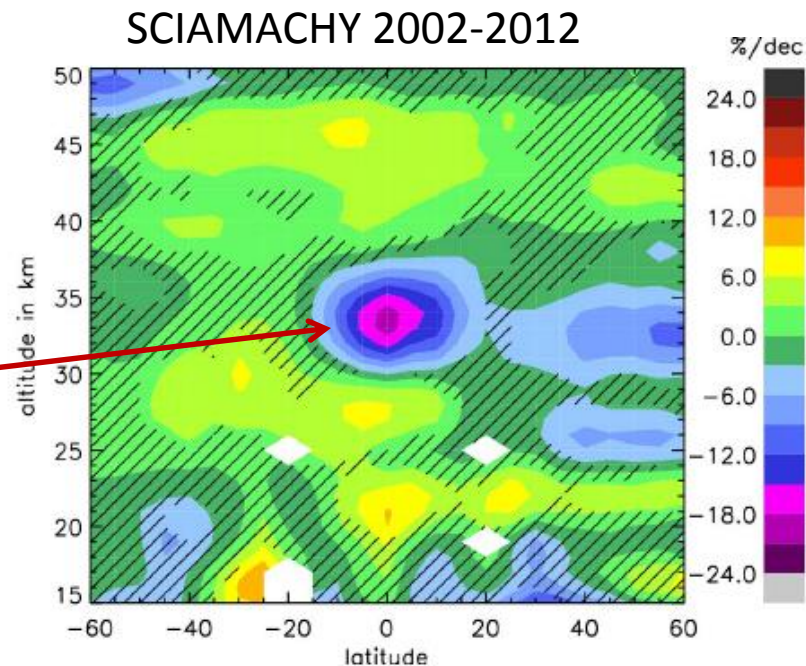
Alan Parrish (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Ian S. Boyd (BC Scientific Consulting)

# Published O<sub>3</sub> trends



Kyrola et al.,  
ACP 2013

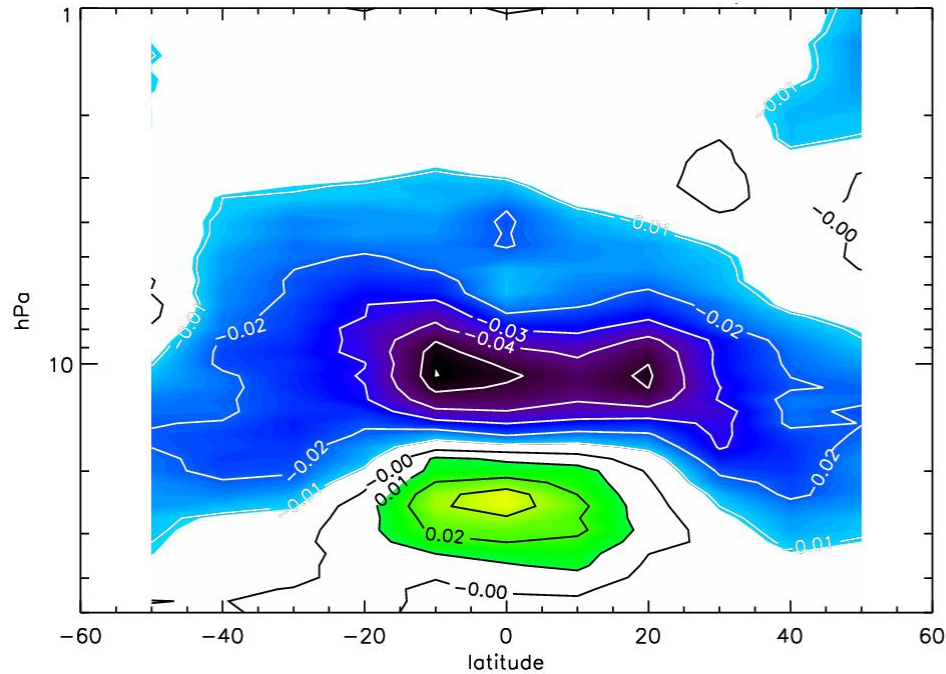


Gebhardt et al.,  
ACP 2014

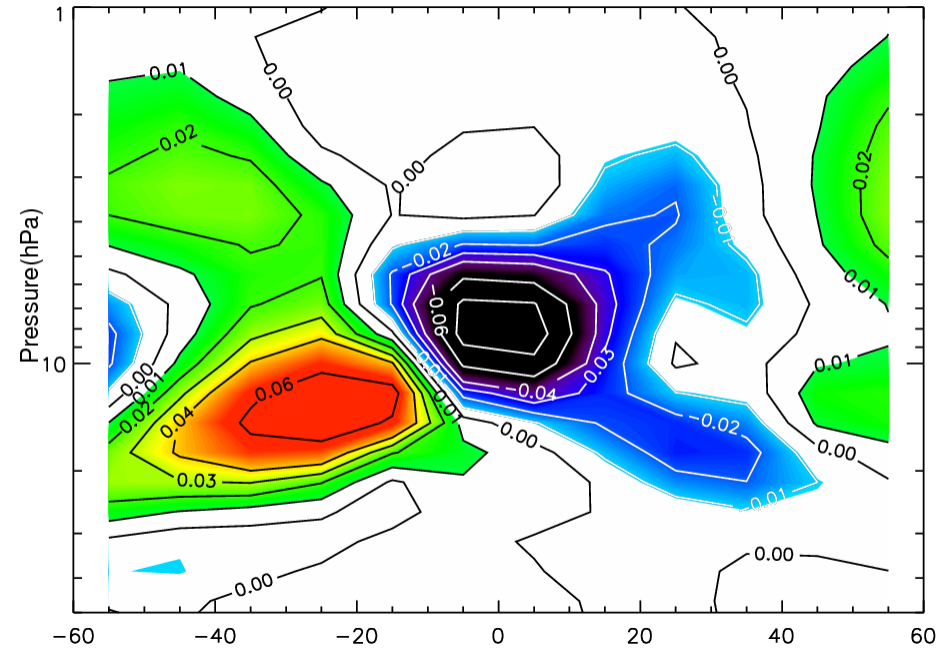
O<sub>3</sub> recovery in upper stratosphere

Large long-term O<sub>3</sub> decrease near 30km in tropics

HALOE O<sub>3</sub> trend 1991-2005 (ppmv/yr)



MLS O<sub>3</sub> trend 2004-2013 (ppmv/yr)



Peak observed O<sub>3</sub> trends (~10 hPa):

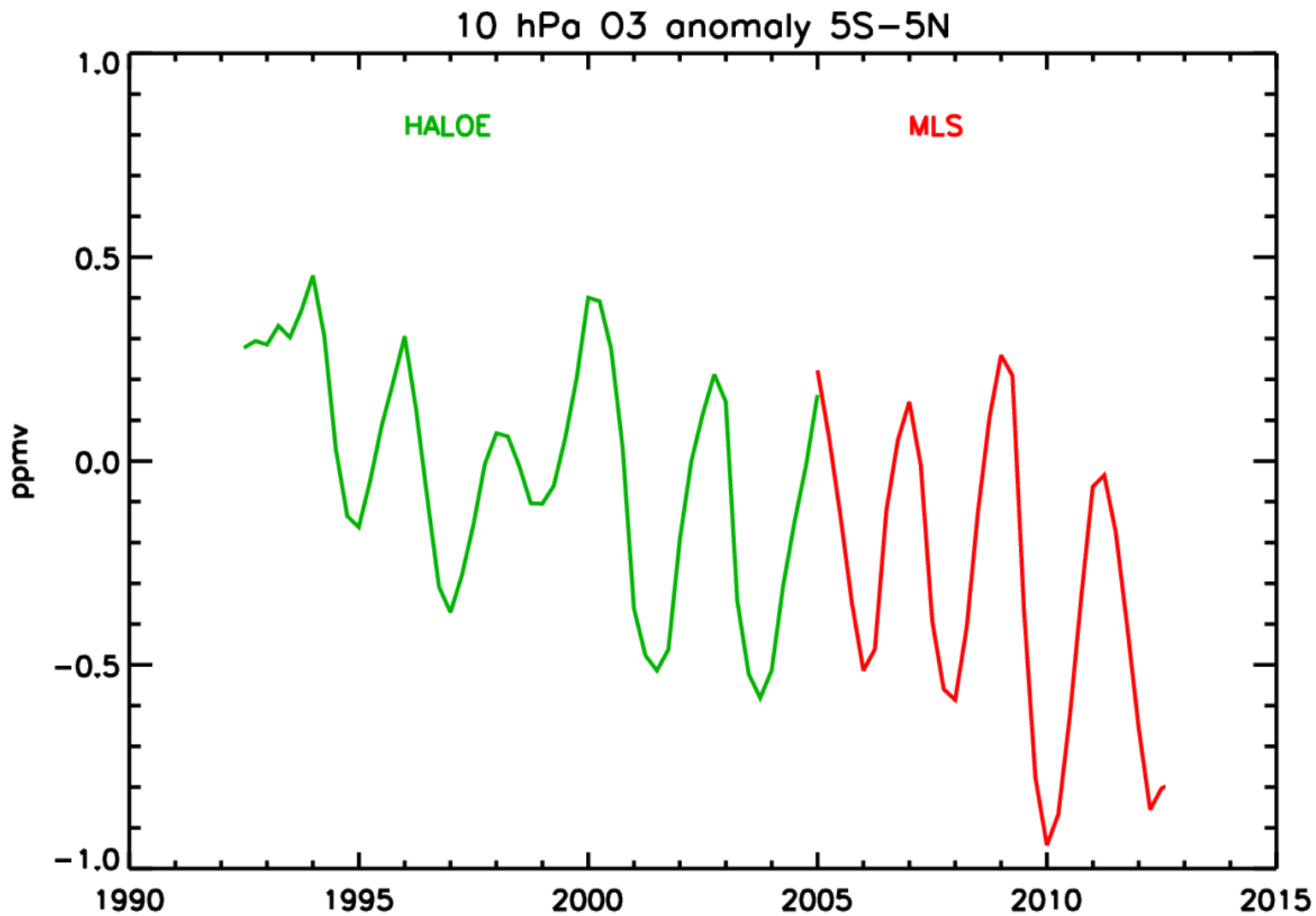
~60 ppbv/yr for HALOE

~100 ppbv/yr for MLS

Some emission scenario calculations:

20 ppbv increase in surface N<sub>2</sub>O over 20 year (IPCC A1B) => 5-7ppbv/yr decrease in O<sub>3</sub>

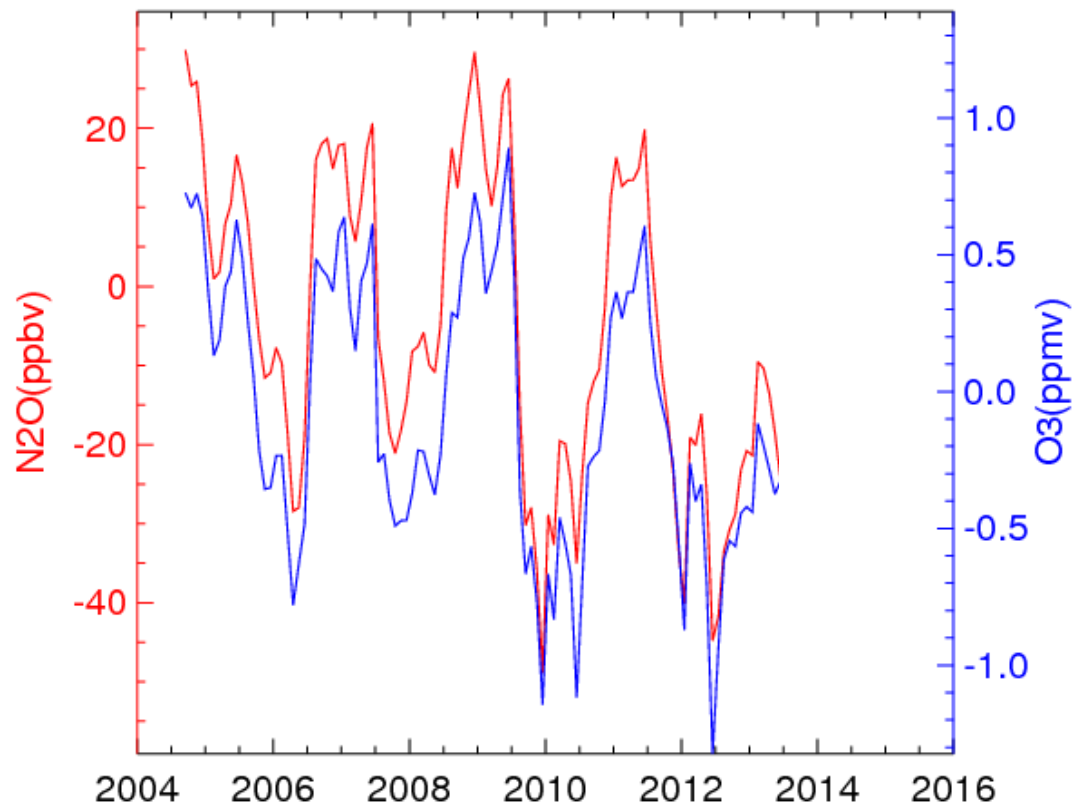
*Portmann et al., 2012*



Annual average anomalies shown 4-times per year.  
MLS is shifted to match up with HALOE during overlap period.  
Decrease seems unrelated to solar cycle.

## The *Positive* Correlation Between $O_3$ and $N_2O$

Monthly anomalies of MLS  $O_3$  and  $N_2O$   
5S-5N at 10 hPa



# Understanding the relationship between $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{O}_3$

ACE-FTS measurements

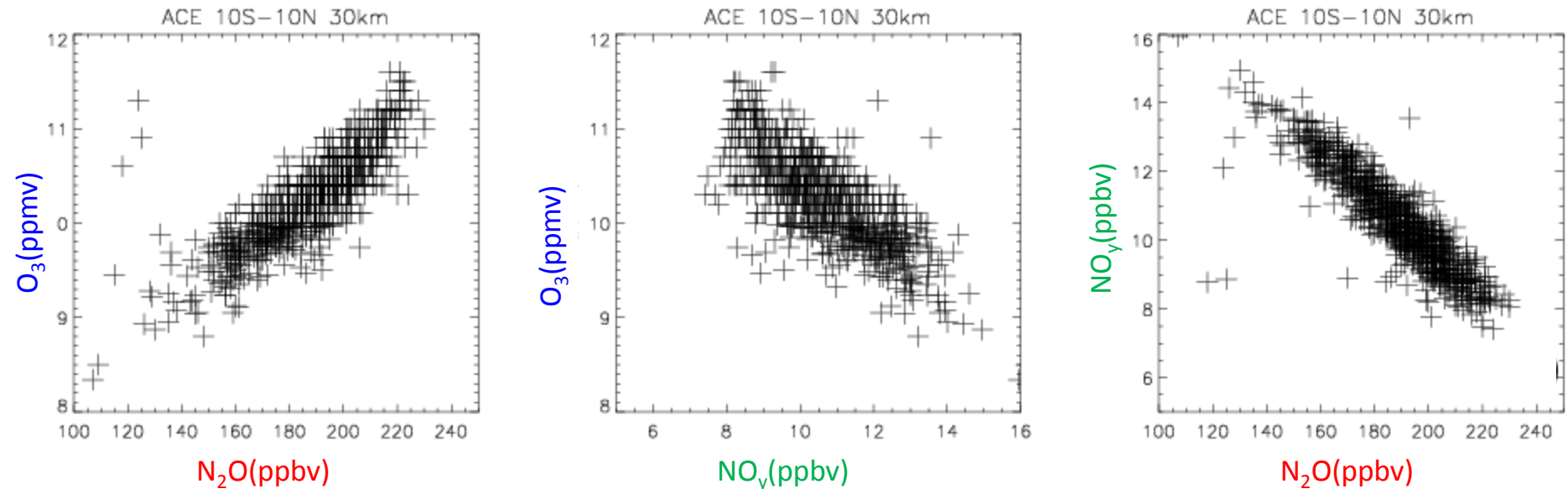
10S-10N 30km

$\text{O}_3$

$\text{N}_2\text{O}$

$\text{NO}_y = \text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{HNO}_3 + 2 * \text{N}_2\text{O}_5$

ACE sunrise and sunset measurements are both shown here



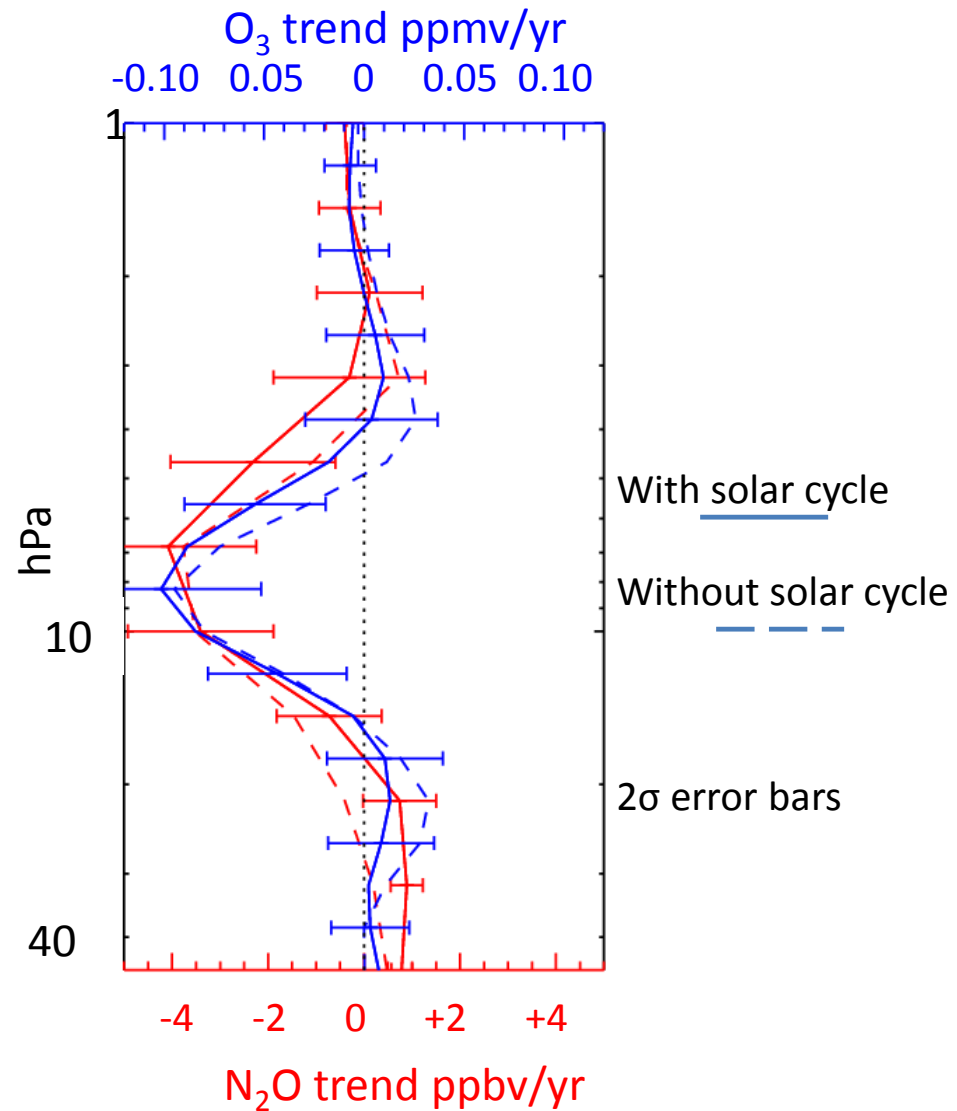
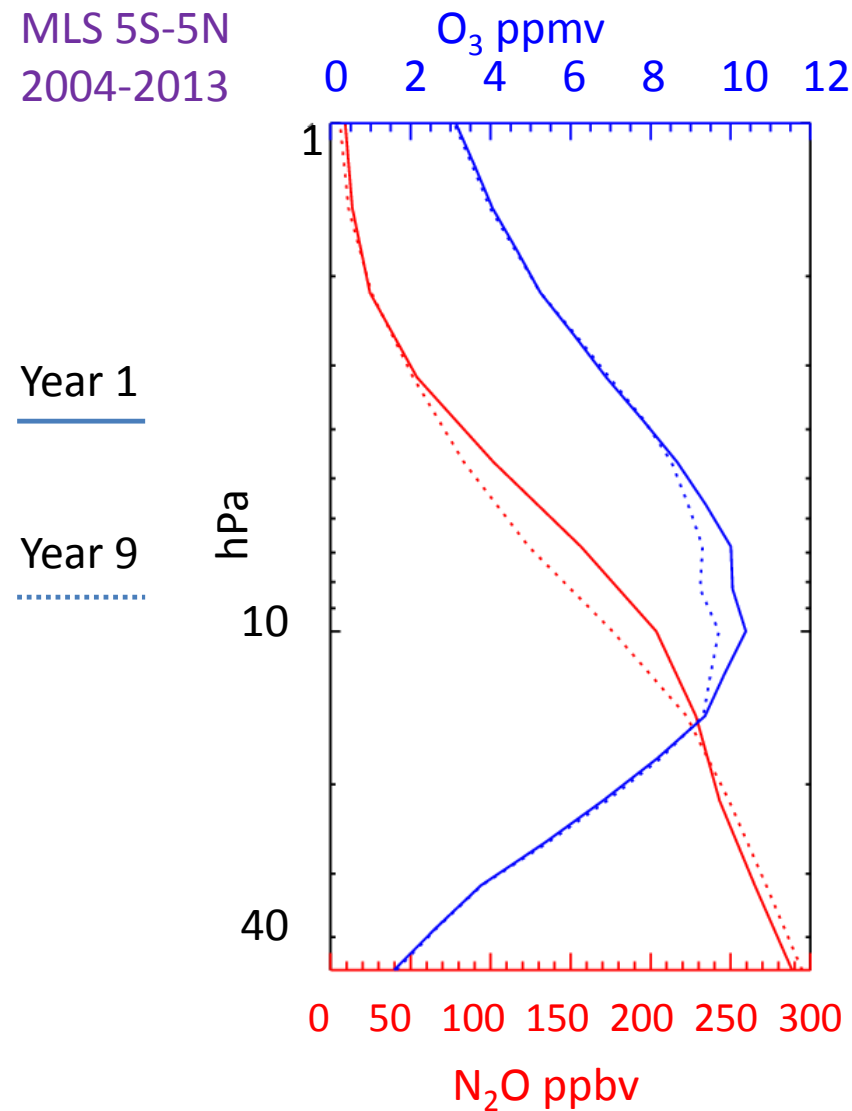
$\text{N}_2\text{O}$  anti-correlates with  $\text{NO}_y$

$\text{NO}_y$  anti-correlates with  $\text{O}_3$

→  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  correlates with  $\text{O}_3$

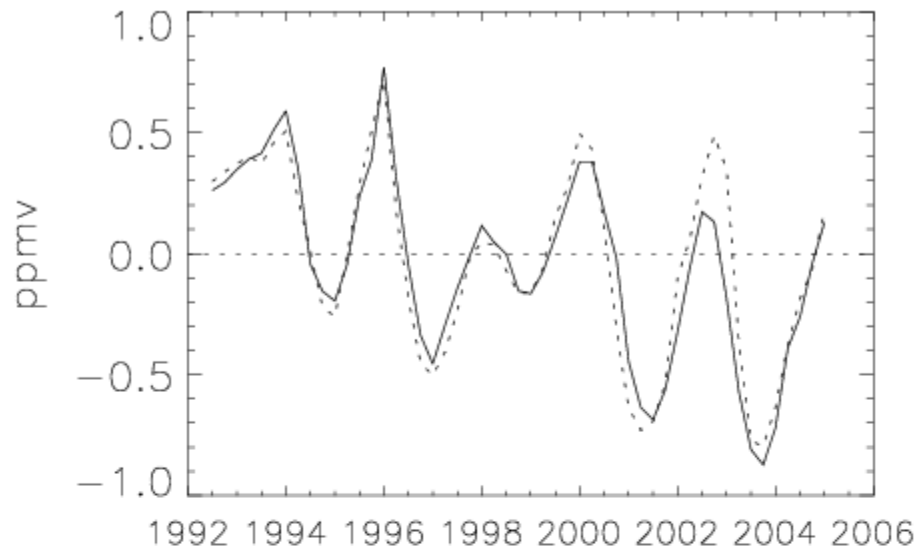
# Vertical profiles of tropical $\text{O}_3$ and $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ changes from linear trends

MLS 5S-5N  
2004-2013



# HALOE timeseries 5S-5N, 10 hPa

HALOE  $O_3$

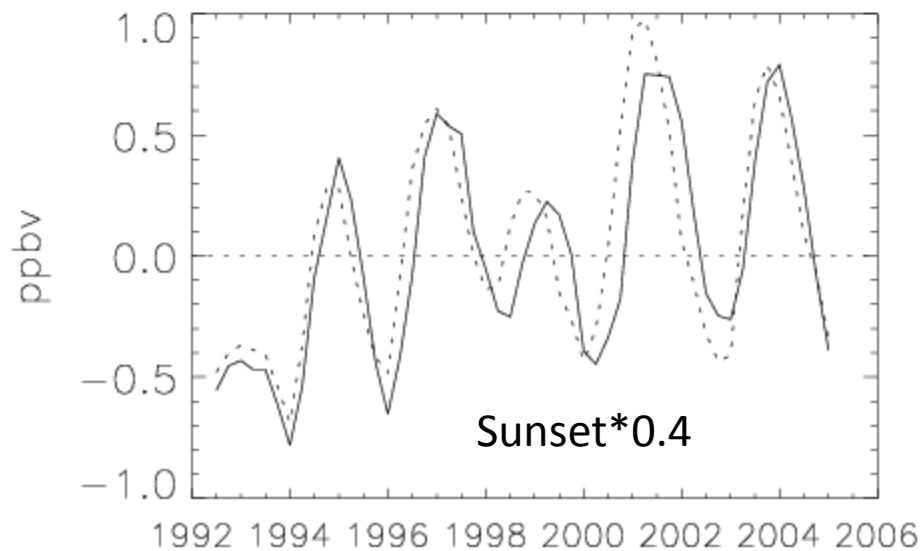


HALOE does not provide  $N_2O$ ,  
but it does provide  $NO$  and  $NO_2$

$O_3$  and  $NO+NO_2$  annual average  
anomalies shown 4-times per year.

Sunset —  
Sunrise - - - - -

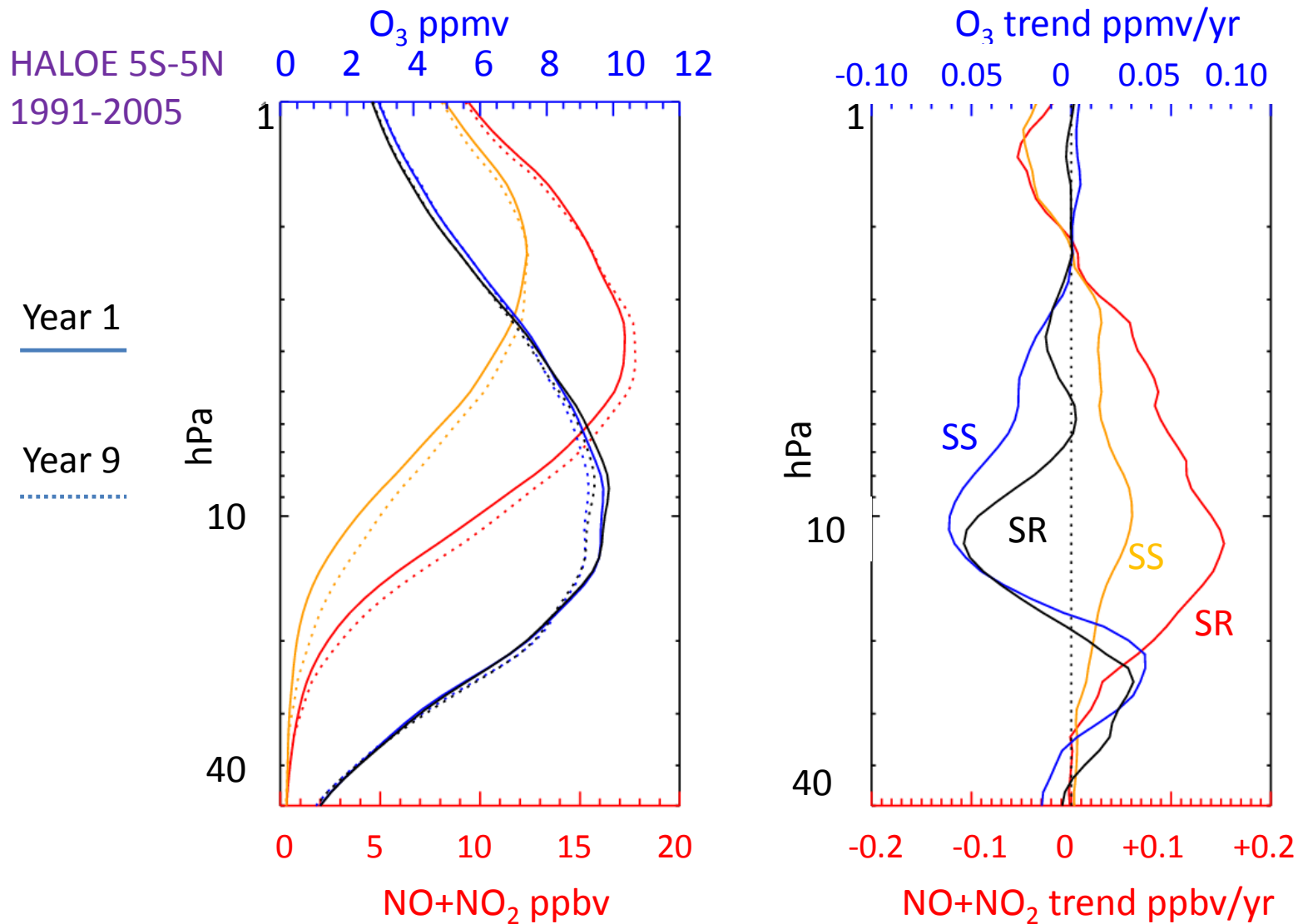
HALOE  $NO+NO_2$



$NO+NO_2$  vs.  $O_3$  shows a  
strong anti-correlation  
over long timescales.



# Vertical profiles of tropical $\text{O}_3$ and $\text{NO}_x$ changes from linear trends



$\text{O}_3$  (Sunrise and Sunset)  
 $\text{NO}+\text{NO}_2$  (Sunrise and Sunset)

# How does Age-of-Air change?

## Simulating changes in tropical upwelling.

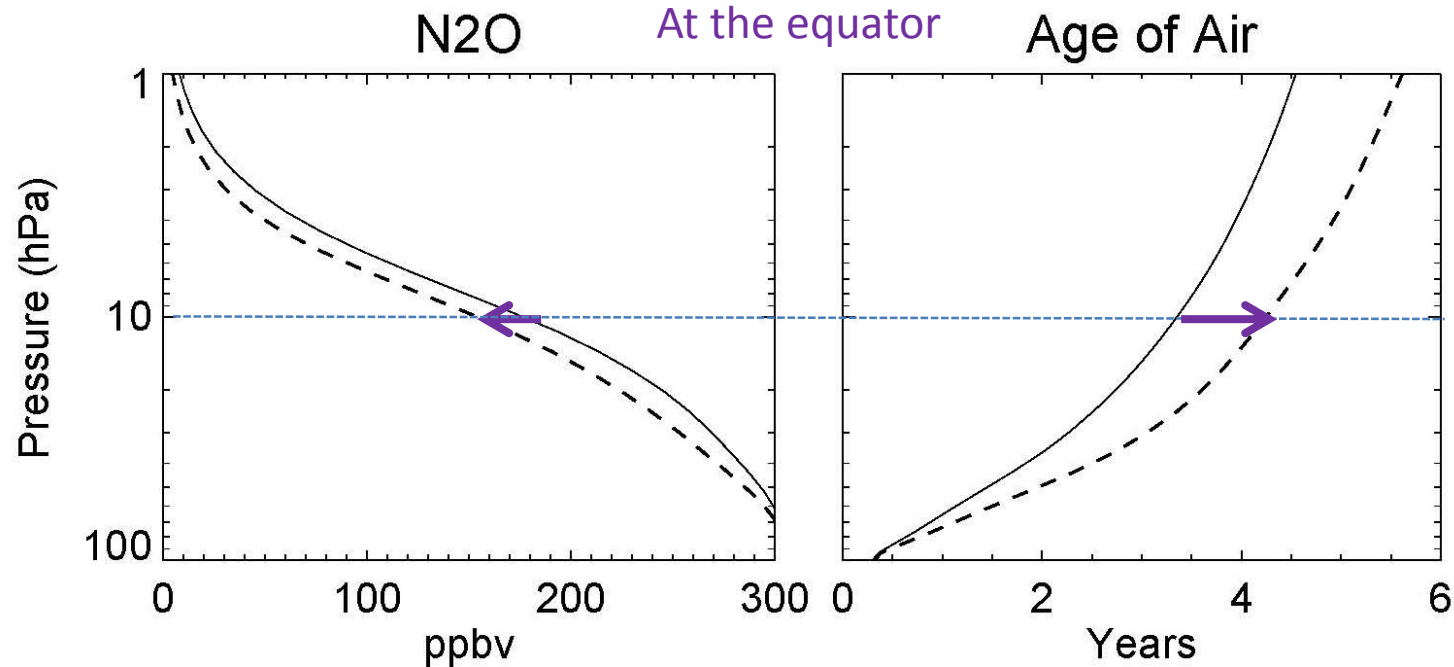
**Need to compare model with fast upwelling (young) and slow upwelling (old)**

Use simple 2D model (Bacmeister et al., 1998)

- 1) Baseline model (dashed)
- 2) Younger model (Added a 0.3K/day heat source at 18km at equator, solid).

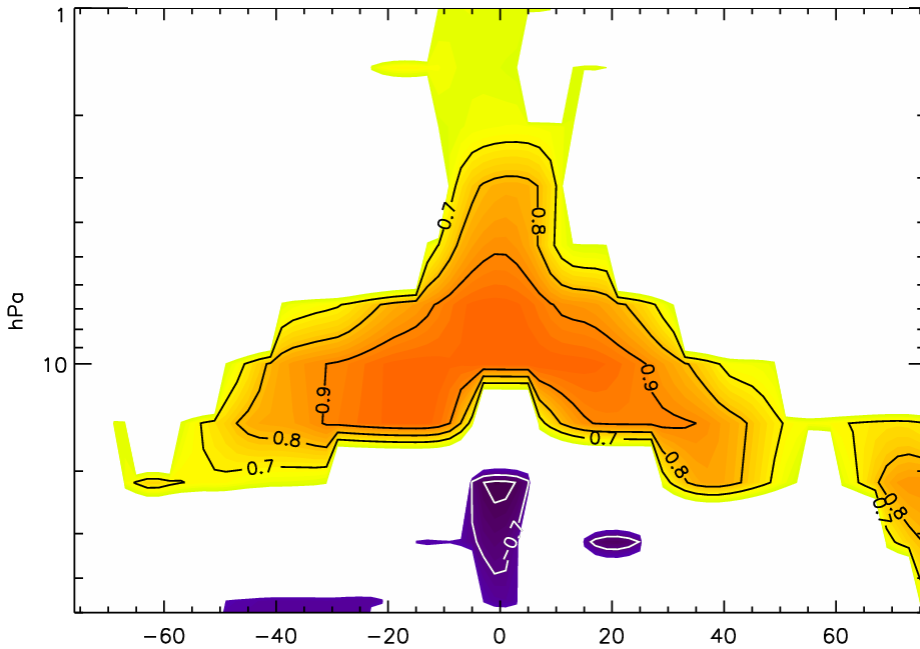
***Older air has lower  $N_2O$  abundance at a given pressure.***

Requires a large change (>9 months) in Age-of-Air to perturb  $N_2O$  to match 2004-2013 MLS change



# What about outside the tropics?

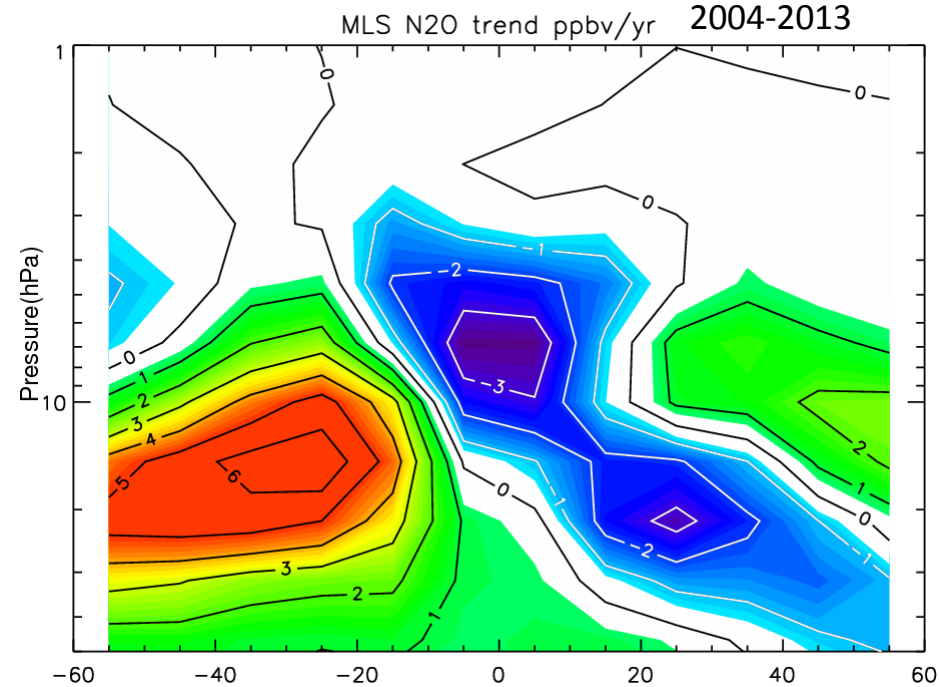
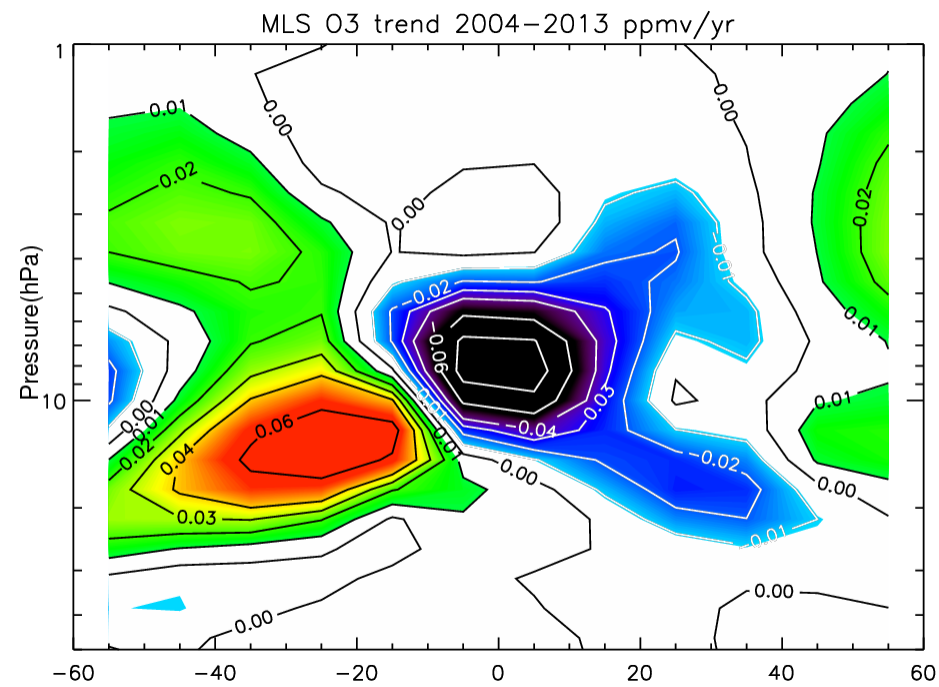
$\text{N}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{O}_3$  monthly anomaly correlation



$\text{N}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{O}_3$  trends from MLS since 2004 suggest:

- Older air at 10 hPa at equator
- Younger air in Southern Hemisphere between 20 hPa and 10 hPa

No such signature of younger air in HALOE  $\text{O}_3$  (1991-2005)



# MLS together with Ground-Based Microwave O<sub>3</sub> 2004-2013

MLS O<sub>3</sub>

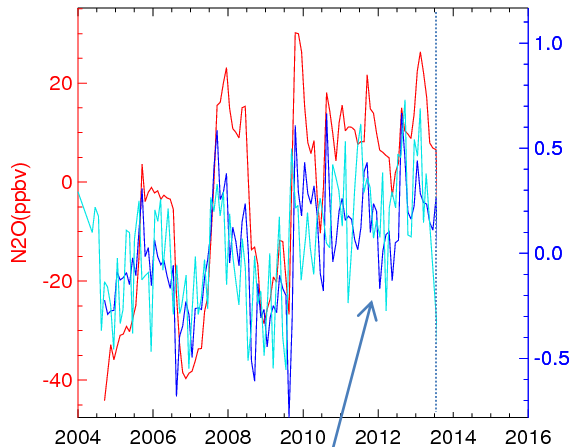
MOPI (Microwave O<sub>3</sub> Profiling Instruments) at NDACC Lauder and Mauna Loa sites

MLS N<sub>2</sub>O

N<sub>2</sub>O and O<sub>3</sub>, especially in the tropics, show a strong correlation at ~10 hPa.

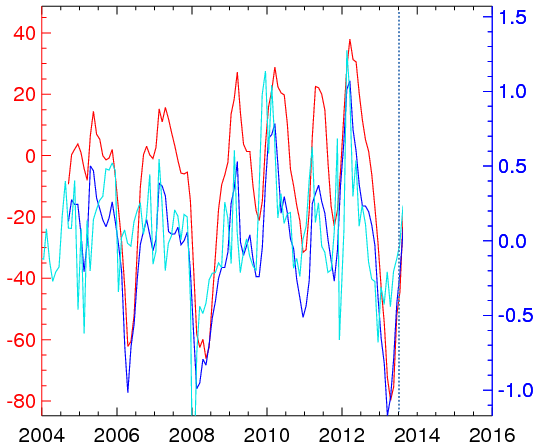
Lauder (45S)

50S-40S 14.67hPa

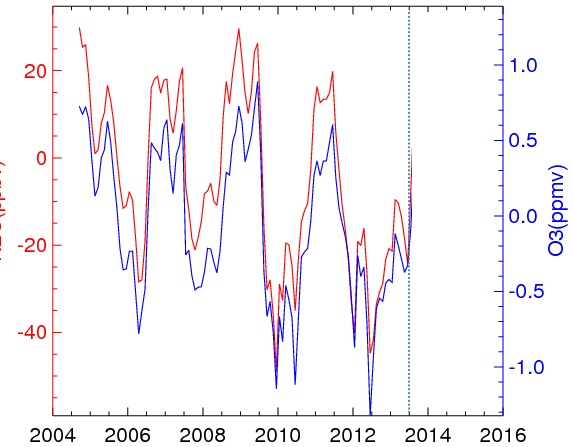


Mauna Loa (19.5N)

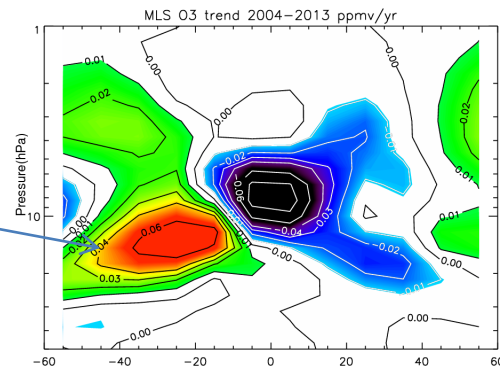
14.5N-24.5N 10.00hPa



5S-5N 10.00hPa



~4 years of increased N<sub>2</sub>O and O<sub>3</sub> over Lauder



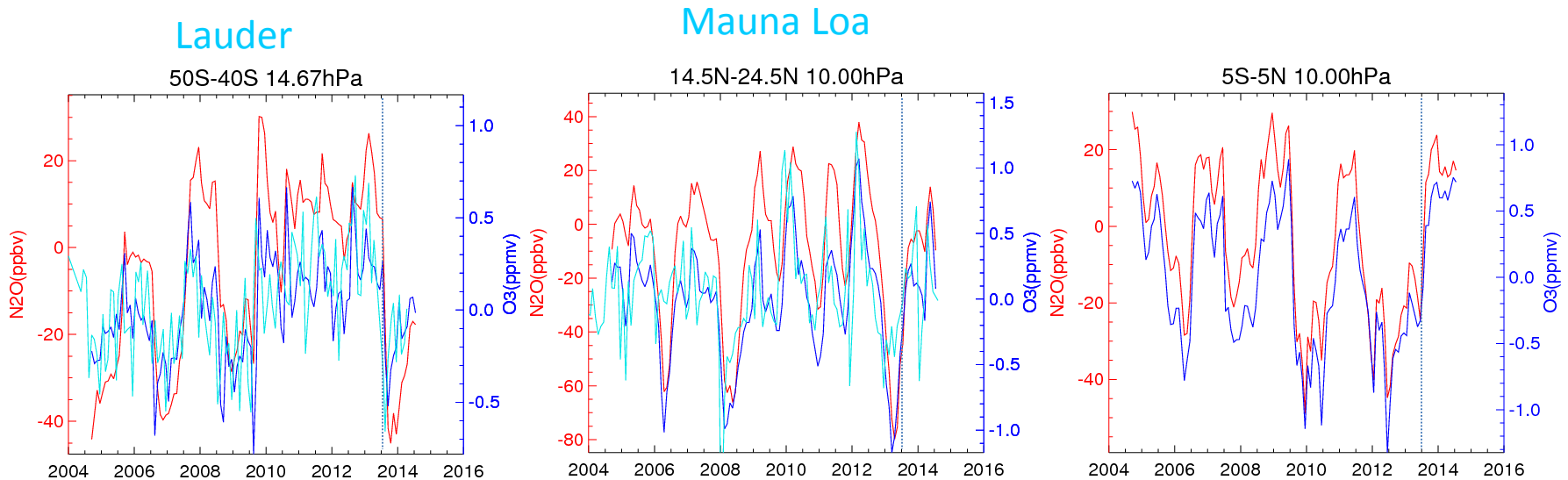
# Now add July 2013-present

MLS  $O_3$

MOPI (Microwave  $O_3$  Profiling Instruments) at NDACC Lauder and Mauna Loa sites

MLS  $N_2O$

$N_2O$  and  $O_3$ , especially in the tropics, show a strong correlation at  $\sim 10$  hPa.



- After the recent increase, tropical  $N_2O$  and  $O_3$  values are now similar to those measured when Aura was launched
- Is this just a 1-year anomaly, or the sign of a reversal in a 20-year trend?

# Summary

- Previously reported tropical ozone decreases at 10 hPa shown to extend over 20 years (1991-2013).
- Decrease in  $O_3$  coincides with large decrease in  $N_2O$  (MLS) and large increase in  $NO_x$  (HALOE).  $NO_x$  is anticorrelated with  $N_2O$ .
- Likeliest explanation is dynamical. Slower upwelling leads to
  - Decreased  $N_2O$
  - Increased  $NO_x$
  - Decreased  $O_3$
- Estimated Age-of-Air change in the tropics near  $\sim 10$  hPa required to change  $N_2O$  by 20% is large  $\rightarrow$  > 9 months. HALOE data implies even greater changes back to 1991!
- Other issues:
  - 1) MLS SH mid-lat  $N_2O$  and  $O_3$  show opposite behavior from tropics
  - 2) Tropical mid-stratospheric  $N_2O$  and  $O_3$  show a large increase since mid-2013, and are now similar to when Aura was launched in 2004